

What's New – May 9, 2006

DEMOCRACY AND HUMAN RIGHTS

Atwood, Roger **MEDIA CRACKDOWN: CHAVEZ AND CENSORSHIP** (Georgetown Journal of International Affairs, Vol. 7, No. 1, Winter/Spring 2006, pp. 25-32)

The author, a Knight International Press Fellow in Venezuela in 2005 and visiting researcher at Georgetown University's Center for Latin American Studies, discusses the Chavez government's recent restrictions on the media, describing their latest effects and predicting their impact on the December 2006 presidential election. The most important legislation -- the Law of Social Responsibility in Radio and Television, known as the "Ley Resorte" from the acronym in Spanish -- is intended to improve public access to broadcast media, appeal to a wider cross-section of the Venezuelan public, and curtail TV shows that depict sex and violence. Atwood describes its provisions, however, as amounting to a "sweeping and unprecedented intervention by the state in the content of broadcast news coverage." He sees the new regulations as "cooling the rhetoric" among the opposition media, while the government media "remain abject propaganda services for the Chavez government". He concludes, "This may be a formula for Chavez to win reelection, but it is certainly not a formula for Venezuela to overcome the divisions of the past." This is one of the Forum series of articles entitled MOBILIZING MEDIA.

Horowitz, Irving Louis **THE STRUGGLE FOR DEMOCRACY** (National Interest, No. 83, Spring 2006, pp. 114-120)

Horowitz laments that even though America has "a zeal for spreading democracy," there is no consensus when it comes to defining the term "democracy". He looks at several views, starting with that of Robert A. Dahl of Yale University, who believes in taking democracy to universal level through legislation and education, rather than limiting to a nationalist stand. James Gibson of Washington University sees achieving democracy in increments, in a slowly developing process. There were others who saw democracy as "distributive justice," and emphasized a socialist approach to establishing foundation for democracy. According to Horowitz, none of these are perfect, however, success lies in balancing the ideals with reality.

Kahne, Joseph; Middaugh, Ellen **IS PATRIOTISM GOOD FOR DEMOCRACY? A STUDY OF HIGH SCHOOL SENIORS' PATRIOTIC COMMITMENTS** (Phi Delta Kappan, vol. 87, no. 8, Spring 2006, pp. 600-608)

From their 2005 survey of 2,366 California high school seniors, authors Kahne and Middaugh conclude that educators have serious work to do if they hope to foster a strong and committed sense of democratic patriotism in their students. The point of Kahne and Middaugh's study was to assess high school seniors' views on patriotism and to determine the connection between love of country and democratic ideals. "Is patriotism good or bad?" the authors asked, focusing on commitment to country, attitudes toward critique of country, and active involvement. The authors found that while more than 73 percent of the seniors surveyed agreed that "the United States is a great country" and that 68 percent agreed that they "oppose some U.S. policies because I care about my country and want to improve it," these students were also three times more likely to endorse the idea that it is "un-American to criticize the country." Only 41 percent of the surveyed seniors agreed that "to be truly patriotic, one has to be involved in the civic and political life of the community." The authors are concerned that the United States is becoming a nation of passive patriots or spectators; "the risk this tendency poses to democracy is substantial," they write.

Miller, John J. **EVERY MAN'S BURDEN** (National Review, vol. 58, no. 6, April 10, 2006, pp. 22-23)

Miller describes the controversies surrounding the renewal of the Voting Rights Act. Both Democrats and Republicans will probably vote for the renewal of the act, but Miller questions its relevance. In Georgia and other Southern states, black and white Americans register to vote and vote in elections in equal percentages. Blacks and Republicans have benefited from the "majority-minority" redistricting lines. While the "majority-minority" district aids a minority candidate, it also has had the unintended consequence of creating districts with only a few minorities and containing predominately conservative voters. The new battle, according to Miller, is about foreign-language ballots in districts with large populations of non-English speakers.

Spalding, Elizabeth Edwards **TRUE BELIEVERS** (Wilson Quarterly, Vol. 30, No. 2, Spring 2006, pp. 40-48)

The author, professor of government at Claremont McKenna College, notes that President Bush has suffused religion into politics in his presidency, alarming intellectuals and prompting the media to question proper role of religious faith in politics. Spalding analyzes how presidents Woodrow Wilson and Harry S. Truman sought guidance from their respective faiths; she notes that history has forgotten the role of their faith in politics, whereas "many have been all too quick to dismiss Bush's understanding of world politics as merely a religious worldview." Perhaps, in the future, Spalding writes, President Bush's faith-based politics would be seen as a part of American political tradition.

ECONOMIC SECURITY

Baily, Martin; Farrell, Diana; Remes, Jaana **THE HIDDEN KEY TO GROWTH** (The International Economy, vol. 20, no. 1, Winter 2006, pp. 48-55)

The authors, from the McKinsey Global Institute, say dynamic, competitive local services can unlock a huge contribution to GDP growth and employment. While import substitution, export manufacturing and services for export have all captured policymakers' imaginations, local services are being overlooked, they write. Local services account for more than sixty percent of all jobs in middle-income and developed economies, and virtually all of new job creations, they write. Policymakers who want to leverage the economic power of local services growth need to ensure barriers to competition are removed and service companies are treated equally with manufacturing firms. The authors highlight the positive relationship between the local service sector and employment, and provide recommendations.

Economides, Michael J. **THE COMING NATURAL GAS CARTEL** (Foreign Policy, web exclusive, posted March 28, 2006)

The author, editor-in-chief of the Energy Tribune, warns of the dangers of the formation of a cartel by the world's suppliers of natural gas, pointing out that natural gas is increasingly popular because it is the world's cleanest-burning fossil fuel. Historically the United States has relied on domestic sources, but increasing demand and the inevitable decline of domestic production will combine to force an increase in the importation of natural gas, in competition with other importing countries. The author mentions Russia's use of natural gas as a political weapon and expresses concern that other exporting countries, notably Iran, "already appear headed for confrontation with the United States and Europe." As an example, he cites Iran's role in the formation of the Gas Exporting Countries' Forum (GECF), a group of 15 gas-producing countries which controls 73 percent of the world's natural gas reserves and 41 percent of production. Currently available online at http://www.foreignpolicy.com/story/cms.php?story_id=3417

Heineman, Ben W.; Heimann, Fritz **THE LONG WAR AGAINST CORRUPTION** (Foreign Affairs, vol. 85, no. 3, May/June 2006, pp. 75-86)

Since the mid-1990s, corruption has become an important issue on the global agenda. Its key agents -- developed and developing countries, international organizations, and multinational

corporations -- must do more to prevent and to punish misbehavior systematically, say the authors. Bribery and corruption, they explain, distorts markets and competition, breeds cynicism among citizens, undermines the rule of law, damages government legitimacy, and corrodes the integrity of the private sector. Some international organizations have adopted conventions that require their members to enact laws that prohibit bribery and corruption. However, during the past decade, many public- and private-sector organizations have paid minimal lip service to the idea that fighting corruption is in their own best interest and for the global good. To counter this, several international treaties have been adopted to fill gaps in existing national anticorruption laws, including an OECD convention that applies to industrialized countries; three regional conventions covering Europe, the Americas, and Africa; and the UN Convention Against Corruption (UNCAC).

Johnston, E. Barry; Nedelescu, Oana **THE IMPACT OF TERRORISM ON FINANCIAL MARKETS** (Journal of Financial Crime, vol. 13, no. 1, 2006, pp. 7-25)

The authors, both with the International Monetary Fund, analyze lessons for effective policy and regulatory responses to protect financial systems in the face of terrorist attacks, using the events in New York on Sept. 11, 2001, and in Madrid on March 11, 2004, as examples. In the subsequent regulatory responses to protect the financial systems from abuse by terrorists, the authors found diversified, liquid, and sound financial markets that were quite efficient in absorbing the shocks of these terrorist attacks. They noted well-organized crisis management responses were key to the market's ability to continue to function in an effective way. At the international level, a coordinated effort was made to bolster the global payments system, strengthen confidence, and shore up financial markets. Monetary authority from major economies such as Canada, the Euro area, Japan, Switzerland, and the United Kingdom, directly injected large amounts of liquidity and made immediate interest rate cuts in response to the Federal Reserve's actions. Within a short period of time after the New York attacks, a majority of countries stepped up the fight against terrorism in an effort to maintain peace and security and to fight terrorism financing.

Runde, Dan **MAKING A WORLD OF DIFFERENCE THROUGH DEVELOPMENT ALLIANCES** (Public Manager, Vol. 34, No. 4, Winter 2005/2006, pp. 38-41)

Runde, Director of the Office of Global Development Alliances at USAID, says in the last thirty years, U.S. aid has undergone an important shift: more than 80 percent of resources flowing from the U.S. to the developing world now come from sources other than official development assistance (ODA). USAID created the Office of Global Development Alliances (GDA) to manage private-public partnerships designed to ensure coordinated, effective use of aid, regardless of source, he explains. Since its inception in 1999, reports Runde, GDA has increased public-private alliances from seven to 290 -- leveraging more than \$1.1 billion of USAID funds with \$3.7 billion in outside partner contributions, much of this in cash and in-kind goods and services from private companies. He says GDA's success comes with lessons learned, such as: the importance of showcasing success stories; the need to invest in staff training; adaptability is essential to innovation; and, metrics must be established and used to document effectiveness.

Silver, Lee **WHY GM IS GOOD FOR US; GENETICALLY MODIFIED FOODS MAY BE GREENER THAN ORGANIC ONES** (Newsweek, International Edition, March 20, 2006)

Organic farmers have always boasted that their approach is naturally better for the environment than so-called conventional farming, writes Silver. This is false, he says. Genetic modification (GM), he explains, could help solve many environmental and health problems. Examples: GM pigs would reduce the phosphorous pollution problem currently plaguing countries with widespread dependence on pig farming. More efficient crops produced with GM seeds would free up more land to return to the native ecosystem. Organic farmers use "natural" pesticides that are actually more dangerous to human health than modern "conventional" pesticides -- which have been carefully designed to dissipate so quickly they pose miniscule health risk to consumers. Despite these examples and many more potential benefits, he notes, it is unlikely many GM improvements will come to pass because of ingrained false beliefs about GM foods -- unless significant demands for alternatives are made.

Yergin, Daniel **ENSURING ENERGY SECURITY** (Foreign Affairs, vol. 85, no. 2, March 2006, pp. 69+)

Energy expert Daniel Yergin says energy security will be one of the main challenges for U.S. foreign policy in the years ahead. The current tight oil market and growing demand require a fresh look at energy security issues, he notes. He highlights four traditional energy security principals: supply diversification to provide alternatives; resilience to ensure a buffer against shocks and disruptions; recognizing the reality of an integrated energy market; and quality information on all aspects of the energy industry. Yergin asserts that there are two more critical principals that need to be incorporated into energy security plans. First, the entire energy security system needs to be globalized, and engaging rising economies like China and India will be central to accomplishing this. Second, the entire energy supply chain and infrastructure needs to be protected. Global trade in energy will grow substantially, he emphasizes, as world markets become more integrated and demand continues to escalate. Assuring the security of global energy markets will require coordination on both an international and national basis between private sector and governments -- including all the agencies involved from environmental to intelligence.

GLOBAL ISSUES / INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

Barnett, Tony **HIV/AIDS, POLITICS, GOVERNANCE AND 'SECURITY': SUNDERING THE INTERGENERATIONAL BOND?** (International Affairs, vol. 82, no. 2, March 2006, pp. 297-315)

The author writes that there is a disharmonious resonance between the lifecycle of the human immunodeficiency virus and that of its human host. In heavily affected countries, many people live long enough to have children and then die, leaving behind large numbers of orphans. The long-term consequences of this trend can only be surmised -- while some foresee social disorder arising from legions of poorly socialized and unruly children when they reach adulthood, the evidence is far from clear. Barnett discusses these arguments and reviews the evidence, particularly in relation to the links between premature death and electoral processes in southern Africa. This is one of a special series of articles in this issue, marking the twenty-fifth year of the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Conniff, Richard **FOR THE LOVE OF LEMURS** (Smithsonian Magazine, vol. 37, no. 1, April 2006, pp. 102-109)

Patricia Wright, a social worker-turned-scientist, is one of foremost champions of lemurs, primates unique to the island of Madagascar. She advocated for creating the nation's Ranomafana National Park in order to protect the lemur habitat, and helped to secure U.S. Agency for International Development funding to operate the park. Wright is also credited with building local and national cooperation in the country to sustain the park. "I didn't know how to make a national park," Wright told the author. "What I did was brainstorm with the Malagasy [as people from Madagascar are known] here and with the people in the Department of Water and Forests. They had to be a part of it, or it wasn't going to work at all." Available online at <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/issues/2006/april/lemurs.php>

Doney, Scott **THE DANGERS OF OCEAN ACIDIFICATION** (Scientific American, vol. 294, no. 3, March 2006, pp. 58-65)

Global warming and the rise of ocean levels has attracted a great deal of attention recently, but a lesser-known effect of mankind's burning of fossil fuels has been its effect on the acidity levels in the world's oceans. About half of all the carbon dioxide released into the atmosphere since the beginning of the Industrial Revolution has been absorbed by the ocean. The absorbed CO₂ is turned into carbonic acid, and lowers the pH level, adversely affecting the ability of many forms of marine life, such as coral and shellfish, to build hard parts out of calcium carbonate. The author notes that, within a century, the Southern Ocean will become corrosive to the tiny shellfish that form a key link in the marine food chain. While some species of phytoplankton might benefit from the growing presence of CO₂ in the ocean, the increased oceanic acidity levels will have a

harmful effect on other forms of marine life.

Fields, Helen **DINOSAUR SHOCKER** (Smithsonian Magazine, vol. 37, no. 2, May 2006, pp. 50-55)

North Carolina State University paleontologist Mary Schweitzer has found what was never supposed to exist -- tissue cells from a 68-million-year-old dinosaur. The conventional wisdom was that the process of fossilization -- that tissue cells decay, and hard tissues acquire minerals to fossilize -- meant that scientists would never find tissue from ancient creatures. But the broken, fossilized bone of a dinosaur, and the Dr. Schweitzer's flair for the unorthodox, led to the discovery of a few surviving tissue cells, which is providing a window in the lives of these extinct animals. Her first discovery was that her specimen came from a pregnant female. The tissue revealed that the dinosaur had been building a stockpile of medullary bone, a hard tissue that helps in the formation of eggshells in the breeding season. Birds undergo the same process, providing further evidence that our feathered friends are the descendants of the dinosaurs. Available online at <http://www.smithsonianmag.com/issues/2006/may/dinosaur.php>

Glass, Roger I. **NEW HOPE FOR DEFEATING ROTAVIRUS** (Scientific American, Vol. 294, No. 4, April 2006, pp. 46-55)

Rotavirus was identified in 1973 as the cause of diarrhea that affects most children before age 5 years and kills an estimated 610,000 each year worldwide. Glass reviews decades of research that have led to two vaccines against rotavirus that are now approved by a number of countries in Europe and North America. Manufacturers in India, China, Indonesia and Brazil are also preparing vaccines. Further testing is needed to determine if these vaccines are safe and effective in developing countries among children already in poor health from malnutrition, parasites or other untreated infections. The author, an epidemiologist at the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, has researched rotavirus since the late 1970s.

Hitt, Jack **PRO-LIFE NATION** (New York Times Magazine, April 9, 2006)

Among the countries of the world that have moved to criminalize abortion, the author notes that el Salvador is "in the vanguard" -- not only is abortion forbidden under any circumstance, but there is an active law-enforcement apparatus, including police, medical investigators and special prosecutors charged with trying and convicting abortion practitioners and women suspected to have had abortions. After el Salvador's long civil war ended in the early 1990s, conservative politicians revisited various social issues, and with the help of a newly-appointed Catholic archbishop, pushed through sweeping anti-abortion legislation. The author, who traveled to the country to interview people involved in clandestine relief networks to help pregnant women, notes that the hostile anti-abortion environment has driven abortion underground, to the dangerous "back-alley" practitioners and a gray area of home-grown remedies.

Iskandar, Adel **EGYPT'S MEDIA DEFICIT** (Georgetown Journal of International Affairs, Vol. 7, No. 1, Winter/Spring 2006, pp. 17-23)

The author, an expert on Middle East media and co-author of AL-JAZEERA: THE STORY OF THE NETWORK THAT IS RATTLING GOVERNMENTS AND REDEFINING MODERN JOURNALISM, sees cautious optimism in Egypt, the most populous Arab country, because of recent electoral reforms. He observes, however, "Although changes to Egypt's press appear substantial in recent years, a vibrant media system that encourages civil society, civic participation, and political empowerment remains a distant mirage." He describes many of the changes as symbolic, pointing out that most national television coverage is strictly controlled by the government and that the publicized use of the Internet in the recent campaign was "ineffectual at best, and mere publicity stunts for foreign observers at worst." Although there has been incremental progress in the development of a free press, as shown by the reporting of historically ignored issues, such as electoral irregularities, rising unemployment, and widespread economic corruption, what is needed is "an unhindered, unadulterated free press enshrined in the constitution and supported by an independent judiciary." This is one of the Forum series of articles entitled MOBILIZING MEDIA.

Keefe, Patrick Radden **THE SNAKEHEAD: THE CRIMINAL ODYSSEY OF CHINATOWN'S SISTER PING** (New Yorker, April 24, 2006, pg. 68-85)

Illegal migration from China to the U.S. burst into public view in 1993 with the wreck of the tramp steamer Golden Venture; at least ten people died. This was not an isolated incident but part of a large human smuggling business run by "snakehead" Ping Jia, known in the U.S. as Sister Ping. The article details the nearly twenty year saga of Chinese criminal networks, operating in the U.S. and in China, that illegally transport people, at great personal risk, hardship, and expense, from China to the United States. Today Sister Ping is serving a 35-year prison sentence, and several of her associates are dead, murdered by rival gang members. There is, however, "no evidence to indicate that the total number of [Chinese migrants] entering the country illegally has diminished in the years since the Golden Venture incident."

Rotman, David **THE FOUNTAIN OF HEALTH** (Technology Review, vol. 1089, no. 1, March/April 2006, pg. 72-75)

Antiaging researchers aren't likely to find ways to extend life anytime soon. But their work could provide a powerful approach to treating the many diseases of old age. There is evidence, for example, that calorie restriction -- which extends the lifespans of rodents -- affects the molecular and genetic events that govern aging and the diseases of aging. And researchers are already using insights gained from studies of aging and the effects of calorie restriction to search for new drugs to treat such diseases as cardiovascular disease, Alzheimer's, type 2 diabetes, and cancer, all of which rise exponentially with age. Some biologists are working to develop a drug that mimics the molecular effects of calorie restriction -- a regime that's too demanding for many people to follow. At least two companies -- Elixir Pharmaceuticals and Sirtris, both in Massachusetts -- have been founded to discover drugs for age-related diseases using core technologies built around antiaging genes. Available online at <http://www.technologyreview.com>

INTERNATIONAL SECURITY

Albright, Madeleine **IRAQ AND KOSOVO: A MEDITATION ON AMERICAN POWER** (New Perspectives Quarterly, vol. 22, no. 4, Fall 2005, pp. 27-30)

Former U.S. Secretary of State Madeleine Albright discusses recent American interventions in Kosovo and Iraq. She feels that events in Iraq are currently not going in the direction originally envisioned by the Bush administration. In Kosovo, Albright also acknowledges things did not happen as planned. Americans always want interventions to be completed quickly, but political processes take time and require sustained attention to complete the job. Albright feels, though, that the U.S. should continue to act, when necessary, because no other country can have the same impact. This article is currently available on the Internet at:

http://www.digitalnpq.org/archive/2005_fall/06_albright.html

Boix, Carles **THE ROOTS OF DEMOCRACY** (Policy Review, No. 135, February/March 2006, pp. 3-21)

A political science professor at the University of Chicago, Boix contends that democracies succeed in countries where income inequality is low, and where elites' wealth is mobile. Where income inequality is high and wealth is tied to mineral resources and/or agriculture, elites have too much to lose by elections, and so will rule via authoritarian means. Boix also posits two types of transitions to democracy: the first is the long, slow route of economic development; the second, political violence from outside, as in Germany, Italy and Japan after World War II.

Bosco, David **THE LONG ROAD HOME** (Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, vol. 62, no. 2, March/April 2006, pp. 19-20)

Bosco, a Senior Editor for Foreign Policy Magazine, views the tenuous peace in the Balkans ten

years after the Dayton Peace Accords, from the Bosnian town of Foca. Bosco spends time with Milenko Radovic, an attorney specializing in defending Bosnian Serb war crimes suspects, as well as a group of Bosnian Serbs concerned about the influx of returning Bosnian Muslims. While Bosco finds latent ethnic grievances on all sides, he sees some progress -- the attorney Radovic chooses to appeal to international human rights conventions rather than pandering to nationalism, and locals are accepting Bosnian Muslims back into the community without the sort of violence seen in other part of the former Yugoslavia.

Chayes, Sarah **THE NIGHT FAIRIES** (Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, vol. 62, no. 2, March/April 2006, pp. 17-19)

The author, a former National Public Radio Paris correspondent who left to establish a dairy co-op in Afghanistan in late 2001, provides a stark on-the-ground assessment of the current security situation in Kandahar. Chayes reports that local communities are increasingly subject to a campaign of intimidation from resurgent Taliban forces, who are actively discouraging locals from cooperating with coalition forces and the Karzai government. In the face of these threats, Chayes says that corruption among provincial authorities and security forces make them ineffective at best and, at worst, another threat to regular Afghans. Chayes believes that America's single-minded obsession with al-Qaida and Pakistan's apparent open support of Taliban remnants make it seem to many that Afghanistan remains close to the brink of a new wave of anarchy, five years after the U.S. military campaign.

Calder, Kent E. **CHINA AND JAPAN'S SIMMERING RIVALRY** (Foreign Affairs, vol. 85, no. 2, March/April 2006, pp. 129-139)

The author, Director of the Reischauer Center for East Asian Studies at the School of Advanced International Studies at Johns Hopkins University, notes that China and Japan account for nearly three-quarters of the region's economic activity and more than half of the military spending. Despite their deep economic ties and a doubling of their bilateral trade in the past five years, their relationship is increasingly strained - with dangerous implications for the U.S. and the world at large. Tensions have erupted over omissions from Japanese history textbooks and Prime Minister Koizumi's annual trip to the Yasukuni Shrine where World War II dead are buried. Calder argues that the U.S. should encourage cultural communication, exemplified by the State Department's International Visitors Program, which would be far more effective than official action, given the importance of personal networks in Asia. China has moved in a positive direction by appointing the well-regarded and Japanese-speaking former vice minister of foreign affairs, Wang Yi, as the ambassador to Tokyo. Japan should take the diplomatic high ground, allowing both countries to focus on the very real challenges of stabilizing their relationship and not be distracted by the peripheral yet politically contentious issues of history.

Flynn, Michael **HARDLY THE LAST WORD** (Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, vol. 62, no. 2, March/April 2006, pp. 14-16)

On the occasion of the twentieth anniversary of the Chernobyl nuclear disaster, Flynn examines the September 2005 U.N. report on the accident; its conclusion that the long-term health effects appeared to be less serious than initially feared. While the U.N. Chernobyl Forum, comprised of representatives from the International Atomic Energy Agency, World Health Organization, and the U.N. Development Program, found only 50 deaths and minimal evidence of decreased fertility or congenital defects that can be linked to radiation exposure, Flynn considers research conducted by other scholars over the past 20 years that was overlooked by the Forum. Flynn concludes that the U.N. report may not be the industry-friendly "whitewash" its critics claim, but that it appears to raise more questions than it answers.

Hendrickson, David C. **OF POWER AND PROVIDENCE: THE OLD U.S. AND THE NEW E.U.** (Policy Review, No. 135, February/March 2006, pp. 23-42)

A political science professor at Colorado College, the author offers some valid insights in similarities and differences on constitutional issues between late-18th-century America and the current state of play in the European Union. He persuasively argues that U.S. founders faced the same problem as Europe currently does: "how to find a basis for peace and power in a system of

states susceptible to war and unilateral action; how to secure autonomy and independence while also establishing a basis for united action." He is less persuasive in characterizing recent and current U.S. foreign policy, giving space to its critics but not making any case in favor.

McVadon, Rear Admiral Eric A. (USN-Ret.) **CHINA'S MATURING NAVY** (Naval War College Review, Vol. 59, No. 2, Spring 2006, pp. 90-107)

The author, a 35-year veteran of the navy and currently consultant on East Asia security affairs and part-time director of Asia-Pacific Studies at the Institute for Foreign Policy Analysis, presents an interesting and thought-provoking assessment of recent developments in the People's Liberation Army (PLA) Navy. While noting the relatively relaxed current situation across the Taiwan Strait, he points out that Beijing's ongoing military modernization ensures that its "policy of intimidation continues to work." He says that Chinese officials have been stressing that their military budget is not excessive, and that the newly modernized PLA is not a threat, but a deterrent force. Although the PLA "now seems almost wholly, even obsessively, focused on the Taiwan problem," there are two other important factors in Chinese strategic thinking -- the desire to build a military appropriate to a rising economic power and the dependence of the economy on ocean commerce. Therefore, a long-term capacity to secure sea and land routes for trade must be a priority. The Chinese navy has made a great deal of progress from the days when serving on Chinese nuclear submarines was "thought by some to be as much a joke as a job." The author notes that "the PLA Navy is not fully mature, but it has established its potential for that status in the air, on the sea, and, conspicuously, under the sea."

Pillar, Paul **INTELLIGENCE, POLICY, AND THE WAR IN IRAQ** (Foreign Affairs, vol. 85, no. 2, March/April 2006, pp. 15-27)

The author, former Deputy Chief of the Central Intelligence Agency's Counterterrorist Center and now Visiting Professor at the Security Studies Program at Georgetown University, notes that the most serious problem with U.S. intelligence today is that its relationship with the policymaking process is broken. Pillar points out that in the wake of the Iraq war, it has become clear that official intelligence analysis was not relied on in making some of the most significant national security decisions and that it was misused to publicly justify decisions already made. Pillar also mentions the politicization that occurs, specifically due to inconsistent review of analysis, stating that reports that conform to policy preferences have an easier time making it through the gauntlet of coordination and approval. The other area of politicization concerned the specific questions to which the intelligence community devoted its energies. This happens when intelligence officers are not able to search for information based on past patterns and their own judgment, but instead when being pushed in a given direction by policymakers. Pillar suggests that the intelligence community should have greater independence and reposition itself to communicate effectively with more constituents than just the Oval Office alone.

Rauch, Jonathan **A WAR ON JIHADISM - NOT TERROR** (National Journal, Vol. 38, No. 15, April 14, 2006, pp. 18-19)

The author, senior writer for the National Journal, contends that the "War on Terrorism" is a misnomer. A more accurate name would be a "War on Jihadism," which he describes as an ideology associated with Islam -- "but it is by no means synonymous with Islam, which is much larger and contains many competing elements." Rauch points out that if the goal of the West is to defeat the jihadists, it must discredit Jihadism in the Muslim world. He notes that "the tendency of Bush, Blair, and other Western leaders to sweep Jihadism under the rug is counterproductive and fuels public suspicion of those leaders and of Islam itself." Currently available online at <http://nationaljournal.com/rauch.htm>

Takeyh, Ray **A PROFILE IN DEFIANCE** (National Interest, No. 83, Spring 2006, pp. 16-21)

Last June, the hard-line mayor of Tehran, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, was elected president of Iran. Ahmadinejad's inflammatory rhetoric, indifference to global opinion and provocative announcements regarding Iran's nuclear program have caused international outrage. The author, senior fellow at the Council on Foreign Relations, attempts to explain Ahmadinejad's mindset, noting that he is at the forefront of a "war generation" that is taking power and is changing the

makeup of the government in Tehran. The 1980-1988 war with Iraq is the defining factor of this new group, who saw it as a battle between Islamic faith and secular Baath pan-Arabism; they are deeply suspicious of the West, the U.S. in particular, because of its support of Saddam and its tolerance of Saddam's use of chemical weapons in the war. Ahmadinejad regards Iran's nuclear program as a guarantee of Iran's independence and security. Much of Ahmadinejad's support came from veterans of the war, primarily religiously devout youths from poor rural families, who resented the public indifference upon their return from the front, and that children of Iran's elite avoided military service. Takeyh notes that Ahmadinejad's seeming indifference to American pressure is an indication that he believes that the center of gravity of global influence is shifting away from the West, and moving toward Asia.

Vinci, Anthony **THE "PROBLEMS OF MOBILIZATION" AND THE ANALYSIS OF ARMED GROUPS** (Parameters, Spring 2006, pp. 49-62)

In today's society, when dealing with non-state, armed groups, there is a set list of categories used for classification. This approach is that of poor classification and may lead to an improper and ineffective response. Some armed groups cannot be clearly defined, because globalization has opened many new doorways for them to obtain weapons and money. In this article, Vinci lays the foundation for a more rationalized system of analysis for armed groups, which takes into account the evolving and adapting nature of contemporary armed groups. His system looks at the problems of mobilization, logistics and command, control and communication and how each armed group finds the solutions to their problems. Through these solutions, he argues that one can classify an armed group more accurately, allowing for the creation of protocol that finitely assesses the group's identity. By using this method, experts will be able to effectively differentiate between tactics, hierarchical structures, strategies and motivations instead of prematurely classifying the armed group as insurgent, guerrilla or any other of the previously set classifications.

Worden, Simon **HIGH ANXIETY: FORGET ABOUT SPACE DOMINANCE: U.S. INTERESTS SHOULD START FOCUSING ON SPACE COMPETENCE** (Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists, vol. 62, no. 2, March/April 2006, pp. 21-23)

A U.S. push to develop space-based weapons remains highly unlikely in the near future, but the author identifies a serious shortfall in efforts to secure infrastructure in an increasingly interconnected world dependant upon satellites. The war on terrorism is a "multi-decade war of ideas," which will require secure communications infrastructure to win. Government and industry in the United States must pay closer attention to space security issues and watch other countries' efforts to develop technologies that could be fielded offensively against America's telecommunications infrastructure.

U.S. SOCIETY & VALUES

Dvorak, John **SAN FRANCISCO THEN AND NOW** (American Heritage, vol. 57, no. 2, April/May 2006, pp. 55-60)

This year marks the 100th anniversary of the 1906 earthquake in San Francisco. The article describes how the city recovered from one of the greatest natural disasters to strike the U.S., and the potential earthquake threats that lie ahead. The author, who studied earthquakes for 16 years at the U.S. Geological Survey, continues to monitor potential and real-time quakes. San Francisco is his favorite city and he gives a wonderful written "tour" of the architectural survivors.

Golway, Terry **FIREFIGHTERS** (American Heritage, vol. 56, no. 6, November/December 2005, pp. 36-49)

Golway traces the four-hundred-year-old tradition of firefighting in America, beginning in the seventeenth century when all able-bodied males were obliged to fight fires. In the eighteenth century, growing cities formed volunteer fire departments, which gave way to paid, professional

ones a century later. While not overlooking the controversies that have surrounded this overwhelmingly male and largely white profession, Golway focuses on the traditions and heroism that have marked firefighters throughout history. "September 11 was unprecedented, but a 1740s fireman would have recognized the selflessness shown that day," he asserts. Sidebars show some of the milestones in the history of fire-extinction technology and explain why Hollywood always gets it wrong. Available online at <http://www.americanheritage.com/people/articles/web/20051212-firefighter-fireman-firefighting-fire-benjamin-franklin-fdny.shtml>

Kraus, Lisa **AMERICANS ABROAD** (Dance, vol. 80, no. 3, March 2006, pp. 64-68)
For decades, American performing artists have gone to Europe to pursue their careers. In recent years, many American actors and dancers have moved to Europe to join state-subsidized performing-arts companies, or to work in a cultural climate that supports their endeavors; they cite the difficulty of finding contemporary performing-arts companies in the U.S. willing to take them on. The author interviews several U.S. dancers on the cultural differences they have encountered since leaving the U.S.

Littell, Richard **OUR BROTHER'S KEEPER** (American Indian, vol. 7, no. 1, Spring 2006, pp. 22-27)
The state of Idaho eliminated its last wolf in the 1930s; by that point, wolves had virtually disappeared throughout the continental U.S. Their comeback resulted from the 1973 Endangered Species Act, under which the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service captured wolves in Canada and reintroduced them in Idaho. This met with virulent opposition among anti-wolf groups, who did not want any government agency managing the wolves. The Indian Nez Perce tribe, however, developed a first-rate plan for managing the wolves, which involved radio monitoring, removing rogue animals that attacked livestock, and conducting seminars to allay fears of nervous citizens. Under the Nez Perce tribe's care, the new gray wolves have thrived, growing to a population of over 500 by mid-2005, up from the original 35 reintroduced animals. The author notes the Nez Perce's affinity for the gray wolf, "whose struggle for survival parallels their own ... both were deprived of habitat necessary for their traditional means of support, and both were driven off their land at a great cost of life."

Mee, Charles; Power, Will **HIP-HOP VISIONS OF AN ANCIENT WORLD** (American Theatre, vol. 23, no. 3, March 2006, pp. 28-32, 70)
Will Power, who is best known as a writer and performer in the hip-hop solo show FLOW, is interviewed here about his reworking of Aeschylus's SEVEN AGAINST THEBES at the New York Theatre Workshop. The SEVEN, rewritten and expanded from the Greek original, incorporates ancient tradition and hip-hop sensibility. Contending that "[t]he way Greek plays are performed today probably isn't as true to the way they were written, but hip-hop is not so far from that," Power uses music, rhyme, improvisational rap, and dance to create hip-hop theatre while retaining the essence of the original work. A sidebar, "A Tribe Called Will Power," by Randy Gener, profiles the multi-faceted Power. Currently available online at <http://www.tcg.org>

Peterson, Audrey; Parks, Gordon **A LIFE EXTRAORDINARY** (American Legacy, vol. 12, no. 1, Spring 2006, pp. 26-41)
The life of Gordon Parks, the multitalented photographer, filmmaker, writer, and composer who died in March 2006, is celebrated in this illustrated article, which includes lengthy excerpts from his most recent memoir, A HUNGRY HEART, as well as commentary by Peterson. Portraying the first half of a life that spanned nine decades, the excerpts describe his life during the Jim Crow years of the 1930s, the Depression, World War II, and the civil rights movement. Assigned to cover segregation and racial unrest in the Deep South in 1956, Parks barely escaped with his life. In later years, he went on to direct two movies, publish four volumes of poetry, compose several orchestral scores and a ballet, and write four memoirs, breaking the color barrier and becoming a cultural icon in the process.

IIP Publications

About America: Edward R. Murrow, Journalism at Its Best

The career of Edward R. Murrow, the eminent broadcast journalist, is discussed in this publication as an example of the essential role the free press plays in a democratic society. With his reports from London during World War II and his exposé of Senator McCarthy's anti-Communist campaign in the 1950s, Murrow showed how a fearless reporter can use journalistic skills in the public's service in times of crisis. The publication also highlights Murrow's creativity in developing reporting formats for the new media of his day — first radio, then TV. Audio of Murrow's broadcasts and a photo gallery are also included. (April 2006)

Electronic Journals

Books

American reference books annual / Ed. by Shannon Graff Hysell. - Westport, CT; Libraries Unlimited, 2006.

The Book of the States, 2005 / The Council of State Governments.. - Lexington, Ky ; Council of State Governments., 2005. Volume 37

Congressional staff directory, 2006 Spring: members, committees, staffs, biographies / Congressional Quarterly Press Staff.. - Spring. - Washington, D.C. ; CQ Press, 2006.

Crescent of Crisis: U.S. - European strategy for the greater Middle East / Ed. by Ivo, Daalder... [et al.]. - Washington, D.C. ; Brookings Institution, 2006.

The Economic report of the President ; transmitted to the Congress, February 2006 / The President of the United States., U.S. Council of Economic Advisers.. - Washington, D.C. : U.S. G.P.O., 2006.

Educational media and technology yearbook, 2006 / Ed. by Michael Orey... [et al.]. - Englewood, CO ; Libraries Unlimited, Inc., 2006. (Association for Educational Communications and Technology)

The environment encyclopedia and directory 2005. - 4th ed. - New York, NY ; Routledge, 2005.

Federal Staff Directory 2006 Winter; White House, departments, agencies, biographies / Congressional Quarterly Press Staff.. - Winter. - Washington, D.C. ; CQ Press, 2006.

The new nonprofit almanac and desk reference: the essential facts and figures for managers, researchers, and volunteers / Foreword by Sara, Melendez; Elizabet, Boris. - San Francisco, CA ; Jossey-Bass, A Wiley Company, 2002.

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SIPRI yearbook 2005: armaments, disarmament and international security / Stockholm International Peace Research Institute.. - Stockholm : New York : Oxford University Press, Stockholm International Peace Research Institute, 2005.

The state of black America 2005 : the equality index, black health, voting rights, education / prescriptions for change / National Urban League. - National Urban League, 2005.

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The United States government manual 2005 - 2006 / by National Archives and Records Administration Office of the Federal Register. - Pittsburg, PA ; Superintendent of Documents, 2005.

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